THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1268.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

The Subscriber
HAS FOR SALE,
HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Fine Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.
HENRY HOVEY.
September 25.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered, that the said Stockholders pay on the fifth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of stock held by them in the stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will shew the necessity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

James B. Nicholls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the Company, and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, when the same shall be called for by the President and Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion, and where the sum called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be."

Alexandria, October 18. aaw6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, twice a week for six weeks.

NOTICE.

On Wednesday the 5th of next month, in the forenoon, will be exposed to sale, at Auction, on the premises, for ready money,

THE TENEMENT,

IN this city, lately occupied by Francis Ricaut, dec.—This piece of ground lies on the cross street which leads from the main street, nearly opposite the Bell Tavern, to the river. The front on the street is 20 feet, and runs back 100 feet. The house will be sold separately from the ground.

CHARLES COPLAND,
Attorney for the late firm of Pennock, Nicolson & Skipwith.
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804. eptds.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 19th of December next,

The HOUSE and LOT,

NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, at present occupied by Benjamin James Harris, and commonly called the Shot Factory.—The title papers may be seen by applying to
THO's. TAYLOR & Co. v. m.
November 21st, 1804.

PETER BELLETT,
NURSERY & SEEDSMAN,
At Williamsburg, intending to remove to the state of New York, offers for sale his
NURSERY,

CONTAINING 20 acres of rich manured Land, with about 100,000 Trees, of which 25,000, consisting as follows, are fit to be transplanted this season:—

44 sorts of Apples, at 6d per Tree.
44 ditto of Pears, at 1s6 each.
30 ditto of Peach, at 9d to 1s6 each.
10 ditto of Nectarine, 1s to 1s6 each.
10 ditto of Apricot, 1s6 to 2s each.
3 ditto of Quince, 1s6 to 2s6 each.
19 ditto of Cherries, 2s to 4s6 each.
18 ditto of Plums, 1s6 to 2s each.
4 ditto of Almond, 3s each.
5 ditto of Mulberries, 1s6 to 4s6 each.
2 ditto of Figs, 1s6 each.
7 ditto of Raspberry Bushes.

Lombardy and Balsam Poplars, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries, of sorts; Grape Vines, of sorts; Artichokes and Asparagus Roots, together with a variety of Flowering Shrubs, Flower Roots and Seeds, and Rose Bushes, and a small quantity of Garden Seeds, of this year's growth.

Also—may be had with the Nursery, 8 NEGROES, 3 of which are well acquainted with Gardening and Nursery work. *Also*—3 HORSES, 5 STEERS, 4 COWS, and the Nursery and Farming UTENSILS—which, if not sold by the first day of May next, will be set up at Public Sale on that day—until which time, he will continue to sell TREES, &c. &c. &c. on lower terms than usual.

☞ Orders left with Mr. George Greenhow, at Richmond, and Messrs. John and Samuel Peniston, at Petersburg, will be duly attended to with dispatch.
Williamsburg, 20th November, 1804. ep1m.

Blank Bills of Exchange,
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, *against whom a commission of Bankruptcy has been issued according to law,*

THAT the commissioners and assignees of his estate, will meet at their office, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, } Assignees.
WILLIAM M'KENZIE, }
Richmond, 27th Nov. 1804. t2Jan.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING to close all his former transactions with the termination of the present year, requests all those who have demands against him, either by bond, note or open account, to leave with Mr. *Samuel Jones*, at the Toll-Bridge, a memorandum of the nature of their claims and the amount, in order that directions may be given for the speedy payment of them. It is hoped this notice will be attended to by all who are concerned, as it will be plead in bar to claims which may at a future distant day be exhibited against him or his estate.

JOHN MAYO.
Richmond, November 25th, 1804. 3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 16th instant, a Negro Boy, by the name of *JACK*, about 18 years old; his complexion very black; and when spoken to sharply, is apt to stammer.—He formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Lewis Burwell, dec. from whose estate I purchased him.—His clothing was a short black broad cloth jacket, corduroy breeches, with shoes and stockings. It is supposed he is lurking about Richmond, or in King William county, where his relations live. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me, living in Manchester, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying the said boy out of the state, under the penalty of the law.

DAVID PATTESON, Jun.
November 27th, 1804.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, Esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,
Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.
City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804 tds.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.
Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804. tf

HAY-MARKET GARDENS,

WILL *be kept open during the session of the General Assembly, and Entertainments prepared. Good Musicians, Professors of Fire-Works, Equestrian and other performers of celebrity, can be well accommodated with arrangements for their respective performances, on liberal terms.—Several rooms, ready furnished with beds, &c. to let.*

☞ *Horses received at livery, at the reduced price of 3s. per night.* Hay-Market, Nov. 27, 1804.—3t

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to us the subscribers, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from John Evans to John Tinsley, will be sold at public auction, for cash, at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, on the 29th day of December next,

4 likely Negro Slaves,

OR so many thereof as will raise the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight pounds two shillings and nine pence three farthings, with interest from the 25th day of December last till paid, and the cost and expences of the said deed.

JOHN QUARLES } Trustees.
AND
DAVID JOHNSON, }
Fluvanna, November 28, 1804.

On Tuesday the 11th day of next month, the subscribers, as acting executors of GEORGE NICOLSON, dec. will expose to sale, at Auction,

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND,

OF one acre each, (more or less) lying on the Church Hill, near Mr. William Marshall's. The sale will be made in the forenoon, on the premises—and at the same time and place will be sold,

Two small tracts of Land,

lying in Henrico county, about 4 miles from the city of Richmond—one of them containing 50 acres, more or less, and adjoins the land of Robert Craddock—the other tract contains 17 acres, more or less. These lots and lands belong to the estate of George Nicolson, dec.—although the legal estate in the lots is in Mr. William Marshall, who will convey them to purchasers. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security to

THOMAS NICOLSON, AND
ANDREW NICOLSON.
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804 eptds.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a Negro Woman named AGGY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, likely, speaks remarkably quick, formerly the property of Wm. S. Selater of York county. She had on when she went away, a blue jacket, a green petticoat, and an old red cloak. Perhaps she may have changed her dress.

She has a small mark on the back of her neck. Whoever will deliver the said Negro Woman to me, or secure her in jail so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward. BENJN. WOLFE.
Richmond, November 8th, 1804. tf

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, on Saturday, 8th day of December next, the corner *Brick Tenement*, on Shockoe Hill, opposite to Mrs. Page's.

Terms of sale—One third cash, one third in 60 days, and the remainder in 120 days; for which notes, with approved endorsers, negotiable at the bank, will be expected. THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.
Nov. 30, 1804. tds

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the place formerly known by the name of the Palace, in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the 10th day of January, 1805, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A NUMBER of very valuable and likely SLAVES, and other personal estate of the reverend Samuel Smith M'Croskey, dec. among which are a very valuable collection of BOOKS, and a single CHAIR and HARNESS, and all the stocks of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HORSES, and Farming Utensils belonging to the farm, and the crops of GRAIN, HAY, and FODDER, thereon made—some Household Linen, and other articles.

A credit of six months will be given to all who purchase above the value of Twenty Dollars—the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date—but if punctually paid, the interest will be remitted. Ready money will be required for all purchases not exceeding twenty dollars.

ELIZABETH M'CROSKEY, *Executrix.*
Williamsburg, November 26th, 1804. tds

IN COUNCIL, November 20th, 1804.

Present:

The Governor, Mr. M'Rae, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Foushee, Mr. Heath.

The Board proceeded to the examination of the returns made by the commissioners of the several counties within this commonwealth, appointed and commissioned in pursuance of the act, passed 21st January, 1804, to amend an act, intituled, "An act to amend an act, intituled, an act for appointing electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States"; and thereupon find the greatest number of votes throughout the state, in favor of the 24 persons following, to—

Richard Evers Lee,	of	*Norfolk Borough.*
John Goodrich,	of	*Isle of Wight.*
Edward Pegram,	of	*Dinwiddie.*
Doctor Richard Field,	of	*Brunswick.*
Thomas Read,	of	*Charlotte.*
Creed Taylor,	of	*Cumberland.*
William H. Cabell,	of	*Amherst.*
George Penn,	of	*Patrick.*
George Wythe,	of	*City of Richmond.*
John Taylor,	of	*Caroline.*
Larkin Smith,	of	*King & Queen.*
John Minor,	of	*Spotsylvania.*
William Ellzey,	of	*Loudoun.*
William Dudley,	of	*Warwick.*
Mann Page,	of	*Gloucester.*
John Taliaferro, jr.	of	*King George.*
Richard Brent,	of	*Prince William.*
Hugh Holmes,	of	*Frederick.*
James Daily,	of	*Hampshire.*
James Allen,	of	*Shenandoah.*
Archibald Stuart,	of	*Augusta.*
James M'Farlane,	of	*Russell.*
Gen. John Preston,	of	*Montgomery.*
William M'Kinley,	of	*Ohio.*

Whose names are therefore thus accordingly certified, as directed by the first section of the said act, and pursuant to the 6th section of the act of assembly, passed on the 10th of October, 1792, the said Electors are hereby notified, that the first Wednesday in December next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, is the time and place of their meeting.

(Attest)
DAN'L. L. HYLTON, *Clerk of the Council.*

BURR & HAMILTON.

Is now opened at Mr. Hallom's Washington Tavern,
A NEW COLLECTION OF
WAX FIGURES,

SUPERIOR to any in America; among which are a striking Likeness and Representation of the late unfortunate DUEL fought between Col. *Aaron Burr*, Vice-President of the United States, and General *Alexander Hamilton*, wherein Gen. Hamilton is supported by his second after receiving the mortal wound, while Col. Burr is led from the field by his second—a striking Representation of the place where the Duel was fought, upon Scenery, which adds much to this interesting Representation, &c.—and a number of selected FIGURES, chosen from the best selections in America.

☞ *MUSIC on an elegant ORGAN.*

Admittance—50 Cents for the first admission—and no person is admitted the second, without paying half price—25 Cents.

From the New York Gazette.

The following piece of composition, the production of no ordinary pen, will command the reader's whole attention and well reward his earnest perusal. It is not given in the place exactly intended, as we meant to have interwoven it in our discussions on the President's message: but as city politics have prevented our going forward in our examination of that paper, with as much dispatch as we wished, we delay no longer the insertion of this masterly production. Let the administration read it,

——"And then to dinner
"With what appetite they may."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST.

Mr. Coleman,

It has frequently been remarked that those who gain power by courting the populace, are sure, by their conduct, to belie their professions. That our administration form no exception to this rule, we have proof in abundance. Numerous and notorious instances are fresh in every man's memory. I shall not therefore repeat them, but mention two which arrested my attention in reading Commodore Morris's pamphlet. I suppose it is not yet forgotten that the people of America, when roused by a great indignity, expressed their sense of it in the popular toast of "Millions for defence, not a cent for a tribute." And here let me observe that whatever may be contrived by ambitious sycophants to degrade this country, there is, in the American people a nobleness of soul, the legitimate offspring of freedom, which spurns at insult. Some persons, of whom it was said (I hope unjustly) that they would submit to a tributary dependence, provided they could thereby get into power, were sorely disappointed at the charge produced in the public mind. Or, to speak more accurately, at the charge which seemed to be produced; for the people had all along been sound, though a noisy populace and party Gazetteers had enabled certain undertakers to promise, on their behalf, a meanness of conduct which they disdained. Under the circumstances, our demagogues found out a trick to divert that torrent of indignation which threatened to overwhelm them, and pour some part of it on their opponents. Those who administered the government had deemed it advisable to follow the example of other powers, and make presents to the Algerines to redeem our prisoners and obtain peace. This was indeed the only means they had, for every attempt to establish a naval force was strenuously opposed. While our countrymen lay in bondage, the cruel neglect of government was a fruitful topic of abuse; and when the measure for ransoming them and preventing a similar misfortune was completed, the administration was stigmatized with paying tribute to Algiers. Every dram shop resounded with declamations against the tribute to Algiers. And the honorable contrivers of this expedient, bore testimony, in the fulness of their wisdom, against such *prodigal waste* of public money, and entered it as an item in their general account of *federal profusion*.

Before we go farther, it may be well to consider this subject. There is in the Commodore's pamphlet much valuable information, which I will not repeat, but simply observe that the *greatest* and *proudest* Princes have for centuries paid this *tribute* to the Barbary Powers. It it well known that Europe has been leagued in defence of her liberties against the house of Austria, during the reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and against the house of Bourbon, during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. Each of these sovereigns had ports in the Mediterranean; each, in the zenith of his power, made attempts on the Barbary coast, and both were taught, by experience, that circumstances peculiar to that coast rendered their power, great as it was, of little avail. Britain has also taken her turn in African warfare, and has been obliged (like others) to pay this *tribute*. In effect, the African chiefs feel no common interest with those submitted to their authority. It is to them a matter of total indifference that hundreds or thousands of their subjects be enslaved or destroyed. They are not, therefore, to be reached by the usual operations of war. Louis the Fourteenth threatened to bombard Algiers—the Dey asked how much it would cost, and a sum being named, "give me (said he) half the money and I'll burn it myself." With this indifference for the fate of their subjects, they know how to estimate the feelings of others. One of them said not long since to an American, "I wish to be at war with your nation, and prefer it to that I am engaged in with the King of Naples, who cares no more for his subjects than I do for mine; but you are a republic and must therefore redeem your captives at any price." The question of war and peace, with the Deys and Bashaws, is a mere calculation of profit and loss. They inform themselves of the commerce carried on by a Christian power, and the protection given, from whence they estimate the chance of prizes and captives, then calculating the amount of their share, make war or peace, according as the presents fall short of or exceed that amount.

This digression, though tiresome to some readers, may be useful to others. Returning from it, I repeat that one of the points on which our present rulers had committed themselves, as far as language could go, or demagogues be committed, was *not to pay for peace with the Barbary powers*. The Tripoline war is coeval with their administation; for to to have offered money before that breath was cold which had declaimed against *African Tribute*, was considered as a morsel too hard of djestion, and, therefore, it became necessary to engage in hostilities. By the bye, it may be concluded from hence

that due allowance was not then made for the strength of a democratic stomach. At this time the tax was to be repealed on whiskey, loaf sugar and coaches. Economy was, therefore, the order of the day. Moreover, the constitution was invaded, for the purpose of putting down a few obnoxious judges, and the *honorable* pretext was to save some thirty thousand dollars. To reconcile this parade of economy with the expenditure on an armament against the least of the Barbary powers, sufficient to preserve peace with them all, was no easy task. In the performance of it, the two houses of Congress were assured, by his excellency the President, that he had employed "*the smallest force competent.*" This is the force which was placed under the orders of Commodore Morris. Before the gentleman (who was sent to sea with a rotten mast and bowsprit) could leave Gibraltar, the Emperor of Morocco declared war, because certain passports had been refused; respecting which I have in my first letter noticed the sudden change in our councils. But that was not the only change produced by the Emperor's declaration. In a letter from secretary Smith, of the 13th August, we find the following paragraph: "Captain Barron will deliver you the sum of about twenty thousand or thirty thousand dollars, to be applied in your discretion, to the *conciliating of the Emperor of Morocco and the Deys of Tripoli and Tunis.*"

In a letter from secretary Madison, of the 22d of August, to the consul at Morocco, we find the following paragraph: "Commodore Morris will receive for certain contingent purposes about twenty thousand dollars. Should a part of this money be indispensibly required in any of your conciliatory measures, he will open the resource to you on being satisfied with the occasion of resorting to it." We do not find the odious word tribute in either of these letters. It is only a little money to conciliate One might even be led to consider it as a charity: the scriptural direction for giving alms, not to let the left hand know what the right hand doth, is strictly pursued. Secretary Smith tells his right hand man, the Commodore, the money is to be applied to conciliating, *the Emperor of Morocco and the Deys of Tripoli and Tunis*; but secretary Madison tells his left hand man, the consul, it is sent for contingent purposes. Thus we find that our administration, after spending a large sum on the smallest force competent, abandon all their ground at the sight of a gun from Morocco, and notwithstanding their *horror* of *African tribute*, determine to procure peace (if possible) by the aid of money. The agent to be employed (Mr. Cathcart) tells commodore Morris, "the instructions received from the President justify his having refused to make any proposals to the Bashaw of Tripoli, and confirm him in the opinion, that could a peace be obtained for five thousand dollars, it would be contrary to our interest," &c.—What these instructions were, does not appear. But if Mr. Cathcart's version be correct, they did not perfectly square with those given to Morris and Simpson. Be that as it may, an effort was made to purchase peace; but without success. On this occasion, as on that which preceded, our rulers adhered to the principles of *their* economy; as they had sent the smallest *force*, so they sent the smallest *sum* "*competent*": By which we are in both cases to understand means *incompetent* to the end. The force "competent" did not prevent the pirate from taking one of our ships, and the cash "competent" was not suffisient to conciliate the Dey. Since that period we have gone on warring if not with force, at least with folly "competent"; and having lost a forty-four gun ship by the vigorous blockade of Tripoli, are (it is said) so far from having attained the object of peace with that regency, that we have reason to apprehend an extension of the war, by the accession of Tunis and Morocco.

We come now to the second instance where the professions of our rulers, before they were in power, and their practice after it, stand in contradiction.—It must be fresh in the recollection of all who took the trouble of listening to their declamations, or reading their Gazettes, that they laid it down as a principle, "*one nation has no right to meddle with the internal affairs of another.*" This pretended principle was adopted for the *liberal* purpose of vilifying governments supposed to favor the restoration of monarchy in France. The opposition in England, with like candour, but more decency, advanced the same doctrine. Their leader, (by way of ridicule) called the war in which his country was engaged, a war against principles, and was extremely facetious about fighting against principles. It may be proper, therefore, before we proceed, to examine this primary ground. I shall admit that, generally speaking, while nations *are at peace*, one of them should not meddle with the internal affairs of another. I shall acknowledge also that, *generally* speaking, every nation should be left to adopt such principles of religion and government as she may deem most conducive to her happiness. But to suppose that a nation can in no case, rightfully interfere in the domestic concerns of another, is contrary to common sense. Let those who deny this right, shew, if they can, how the various treaties of succession and guarantee in Europe, and the *guarantee of republican government in America*, are to operate.

As to the war against principle, notwithstanding the chime of *words*, we shall, on examining *things*, discover that almost all wars are, in some degree, wars against principles. Two nations entertain hostile principles, and go to war. After fighting ten or a dozen years, growing weary of the contest, they adopt pacific principles, and make peace.—Charles V. and Louis XIV. were actuated by ambitious principles, and all Europe to secure themselves against the effect of those principles, were to war.—The plain English of the memorials and manifestoes is this: You, Charles (or Louis) regulating your conduct by *ambitious principles*, aim at *universal empire*; we therefore resolve (by war) to disable you from putting those principles into practice. Or, you, the jacobins, regulating your conduct by *disorganizing principles*, aim at *universal destruction*; we therefore resolve (by war) to disable you from putting those principles into practice. Surely no man will be so bold as to deny that self preservation, (the first law of nature) applies as well to states as to individuals. Can it then be supposed that when a government shall find the national existence endangered by the internal arrangements and pernicious principles of a powerful and wicked neighbor, it has no right to interfere in such arrangements, and oppose such principles? This would amount almost to a contradiction in terms. But as the rights of nations are deduced from, so they are restrained by, reason and justice: what is called the law of nations being merely the application of sound sense to the circumstances in which nations may be placed, and rules drawn from general practice, which are therefore considered as the result of reason. As to this right, then, of interfering in the affairs of other nations, each nations, each particular case must be determined on the general rules of practice, and according to its own special circumstances. It can neither be affirmed nor denied universally, and therefore that unlimited denial which was assumed as a principle, and the consequent abuse of the powers of Europe for warring against France, were equally unjust and indecent. I beg leave to remark that this outcry against interfering in the domestic affairs of France, was one of the means used by the present, to overturn the former administration. Now then let us look at their conduct.

We find in a letter, from Secretary Madison (of the same date with one already noticed, viz. the 22d Aug. 1802) to Mr. Eaton the following clauses. "Not having your last letters by me, I cannot refer to their dates nor particularly to their contents. The most important part of them communicated the plan concerted with the *brother* of the Bashaw of Tripoli, for making use of him against the latter, in favor of the United States.—Although it does not accord with the *general sentiments or views* of the United States, to intermeddle in the *domestic contests* of other countries, it cannot be unfair in the prosecution of a *just war*, or the accomplishment of a *reasonable peace*, to turn to their advantage the enmity and *pretensions* of others against a common foe." "Should this rival brother be disappointed in his object, it will be due to *the honor of the United States* to treat his *misfortune* with the utmost *tenderness* and restore him as nearly as may be to the *situation which he was drawn*, unless some other proper arrangement should be more acceptable to him. The *wish of the President* will be conveyed to Commodore Morris and Mr. Cathcart, with a suggestion, that in the event of peace with the ruling Bashaw, an attempt should be made to insert some *provision* favourable to his brother." In a letter from the same gentleman, and of the same date, to Mr. Cathcart, we find, the following paragraph: "According to information given by Mr. Eaton *he has prevailed on* the BROTHER of the Bashaw of Tripoli to repair to Malta with a view to be with our squadron before Tripoli, and *to be made use of against the Bashaw*. At this distance, it is difficult to judge accurately of the project, or to give particular instructions for the management of it. Although it does not accord with the *general sentiments or views* of the United States to intermeddle in the *domestic controversies* of other countries, it cannot be unfair, in the prosecution of a *just war*, or the accomplishment of a *reasonable peace*, to take advantage of the hostile co-operation of others.—As far, therefore, as the views of the brother *may contribute to our success*, the aid of them may be used for the purpose. Should this aid be found inapplicable, or his own personal object unattainable, it will be due to *the honor of the United States*, and to the expectations he will have naturally formed, to treat his disappointment with much tenderness, and to restore him (as nearly as may be) to *the situation from which he was drawn*, or to some other convenient arrangement that may be more eligible to him. In case of a treaty of peace with the ruling Bashaw of Tripoli, perhaps it may be possible to make some *stipulation*, formal or informal, in favor of the *brother*, which may be a desirable alleviation of his *misfortune*."

It appears that this brother was Governor of Derna, under the Bashaw's authority, and had been prevailed on to become a pretender to his brother's Throne; in which loyal and pious project he was to be assisted by the United States, *as far* as his views might contribute to *their* success. Let us for a moment compare this with the project imputed to British Ministers, and against which these very gentlemen raised so much clamour. The legitimate monarch of France had been dethroned and murdered, whereby his brother (an infant son having perished in prison) became entitled to the Throne, according to the principles received and acknowledged for many centuries, and it was *supposed* that the British ministry favored this claim.—The Bashaw of Tripoli being in quiet possession of sovereign power, his brother and subject had accepted of an office under him, but it is *acknowledged* that the American ministry persuaded him to set up pretensions to his brother's Throne. In every leading feature of the two cases, we find a difference which justifies the British and condemns the administration.

But it becomes us to look a little more nearly at the doctrine of Secretary Madison. He declares that to intermeddle in the domestic contests or controversies of other counties does not accord with the general sentiments or views of the United States.—He then proceeds to state cases in which such interference is proper, or to use his own term *fair*, which I take to be the meaning of the words *not unfair*. These cases are the prosecution of a *just war*, and the accomplishment of a *reasonable peace*.—Now as it is an acknowledged principle that, nations having no common judge, each must be believed as to the motives of his own conduct; and as it cannot be expected that any one will acknowledge himself guilty of waging an unjust war to obtain an unreasonable peace; so it follows that the Secretary's cases comprize all the wars that ever have been or ever will be; wherefore the rule not to interfere in the domestic concerns of others, which some years ago was laid down as a *principle*, and which the Secretary has now whittled to a *sentiment or view*, can never apply in time of war. Thus the declamation against the powers of Europe for interfering in the domestic affairs of France, is wholly condemned, and those powers fully justified by Mr. Secretary Madison. Nay he goes far beyond any of them; for they only asserted a right to interfere in favor of a *just claim*, but he delares it is fair to turn to advantage the *pretensions* of others: we look in vain for the little word *just*.

The powers of Europe conceived that Louis the Eighteenth had *just* pretensions; and yet they were execrated as a set of abominable tyrants for supporting him. But now Mr. Secretary Madison says it is fair to take advantage of any pretensions whatever. Commodore Morris properly observes that "this principle is broad enough," yet broad as it is (and the Secretary has taken care to stretch the stuff to its utmost bearing) it will not cover his case. The question is not whether it be fair to take advantage of *pretensions*, but whether it is fair to set up a *pretender*. Whether it be justifiable to seduce a subject from his allegiance, and stimulate him to rebellion.—Whether it be not a breach of all laws, human and divine, to instigate and assist the wretch who would imbrue his hand in a brothers blood. There is scarce a tint or trait in the black catalogue of crimes, but what may be found in this art which the secretary's doctrine is intended to justify. Taken together, they amount to a declaration that the state of war cancels all moral obligations, cuts asunder every human tie, severs the dearest bands of nature, and justifies the primeval sin. Yet these are gentlemen who, in the height and depths of their philosophy, discovered and declared, that one nation has no right to meddle with the internal affairs of another.

But this project, immoral as it is, will, on examination, appear to be not less impolitic. What security could be given for the performance of his promises, by a wretch who, in the very act of making them, proved himself to be unsettled by the principles of honor, the sanctity of oaths, and the charaties of nature? Admitting, for a moment, that the project bid fair to succeed, was it not to be expected that Sidi Hamet Caramanli would, when his end was answered, laugh at those who had the folly to trust a traitor? But further, what reason have we to suppose that he was sincere even in his professions? He was, probably, faithful to his brother, and meant merely to make us the dupes of our own fraud. If so, when he had received the desired arms, ammunition and money, he would have pocketed the last, and delivered the others to his Prince. Indeed it is hard to imagine, much less to believe, that the slender means we could afford, would materially contribute to a revolution in Tripoli. We could furnish no troops, neither could our ships be of service, since the business must, of course, have been decided on land. If Sidi was a man of sense, he would not risque himself on a foundation so slight as supplies to be received from America. Considering the distance co-operation at a fixed time could not be expected, and to extend a plot so as to embrace an army (upon a vague contingency) is next to madness. Yet this must be presupposed, on the present occasion, because if the conspiracy was not ripe when the succours arrived, they would be thrown away. Hence it follows, that if Sidi was a man of sense, he could not have been sincere. I should not be surprised, therefore, if it should hereafter appear that he played a double game, and that our attempt to excite a rebellion in Tripoli, has been used as an argument with Tunis and Morocco to join in the war."

How often have we heard our rulers (before they were in power) declaim against sending abroad foreign ministers, gravely observing that it might involve us in the maze of European politics. Yet there we find them running headlong into the more intricate maze of African politics. And if we may estimate their knowledge of African cabinets and African character, by that which they have displayed in respect to the African coast and climate, we shall have no reason to hope for a more prosperous issue of their dealing with the Deys, than has attended their conventions with the most Christian Consul and Catholic King. Of all the mischiefs which might result from their crooked policy, one only seems to have struck their attention, viz. that Sidi Hamet Caramanli might not succeed in his rebellion. Secretary Madison considers his failure as a "misfortune which is to be treated with the utmost tenderness, and that the United States would be *bound in honor to provide for him.*" The kind of provision is not indeed clearly ascertained, except an "attempt to restore him to *the situation from which he was drawn*;" that is, persuading the Bashaw of Tripoli to make him again the Governor of Derna, as a reward for his fidelity in the execution of that trust. This would no doubt be a strong inducement with certain people; but it was foreseen that his dull African intellect might not comprehend the reasons for such an arrangement.—Had he been well acquainted with the affairs, he would indeed have known the wisdom of committing the powers of a government to its mortal foes.—But being a poor bigot, unenlightened by the bright rays of philosophy, it was to be apprehended that he might be so blind as to prefer his friends to his enemies. In condescension, therefore to such vulgar prejudice, Secretary Madison suggests the propriety of making some OTHER PROPER ARRANGEMENT which might be MORE ACCEPTABLE to his worthy friend Sidi. This arrangement is not expressed; but with the Secretary's wonted sagacity and candor, is left to the descretion and responsibility of the negociators. It can hardly be supposed that after a rebellion and civil war either of the brothers would trust the other; and it is evident that whatever stipulations should be made, in favor of the rebel, must be paid for by the United States. The safest and cheapest mode, therefore, would be to compensate Sidi, directly, from the Treasury of the United States. And the most convenient method of arrainging such matters as might occasion perplexing debates is (as exemplified in the conventions for Louisiana) by inserting them in a treaty. The administration have then only the Senate to deal with, which save at least one half the trouble. More over the necessity of accepting or rejecting certain treaties, in mass, may bring through disagreeable articles in a jerk. Hence it is *not unfair* to conclude that the *proper arrangement* alluded to, as more *eligible* and more *acceptable* than his former situation, was a good handsome pension; such as would enable *honest* Sidi to live in a manner suitable to his former rank, and consistent with his ancient habits. Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year would, it is presumed, be the smallest sum "competent." But he might in the "harmony of social intercourse" with our excellent President, acquire some knowledge of economy, and as the Marine Barracks at Washington are now empty, they might conveniently be applied to the uses of his seraglio; an establishment said to be much wanting in that splendid capital; not to mention the salutary influence of Sidi's example on the rising generation, teaching them the advantages to be derived from the philosophic sacrifice of moral sentiment.

Stipulations of this sort would have been more convenient also in another respect. It is to be presumed that they would be readily assented to by the ruling Bashaw; whereas an attempt to insert provisions of any other kind must have delayed, if not wholly prevented, the conclusion of a treaty.—It will be recollected that Secretary Madison, in his letter to Mr. Eaton gave the assurance that the President's wish, to this effect would be conveyed to Commodore Morris. Accordingly we find a letter to him from Secretary Smith, dated the 28th of August (six days later than the letter of Secretary Madison) in which is the following paragraph.

"In adjusting the terms of peace with the Bey of Tripoli, whatever regard may be had to the situation of his brother, it is not to be considered by you of sufficient magnitude to *prevent*, or even to *retard* a final settlement with the Dey. *Mr. Eaton in this affair, cannot be considered an authorized agent of the Government.*"

This, it must be acknowledged, is no common mode of expressing a wish to provide for Sidi? But it places in a splendid light the open candor, the unsullied honor, and immovable fidelity of our generous noble, and virtuous administration; nor is their wisdom less conspicuous; since it would have been the duty of Commodore Morris to conclude a treaty, had circumstances permitted, without regard to our sable ally. Secretary Smith (foreseeing that Sidi might complain) has furnished the short, and satisfactory answer, that he had dealt with an unauthorised agent. But if Sidi should succeed, Secretary Madison's letters would shew that the administration had considered themselves *bound in honour* to provide for him (in case of misfortunes) a situation quite as *agreeable* as that from which he had been drawn by Mr. Eaton's persuasion. This, if he had a spark of generosity in his composition, would prevent him from any breach of promise to so *faithful* and so *honorable* an ally.

Having already trespassed much on your patience, I shall omit some remarks which the reader's good sense will probably supply; and have the honor to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

AN AMERICAN.

BOSTON, November 20.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, November 15.

Precisely at 12 o'clock his excellency the Governor, attended by his honor the Lieutenant Governor, the hon. Council, and the secretary of the state, and preceded by the sheriff of Suffolk, came into the representatives' chamber; and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The unfinished business at your last meeting, I am informed, was referred to the third session of the legislature:—I presume therefore that your principal object at this time will be to complete the choice of electors, on the part of this commonwealth, of a President and Vice-President of the United States; and that you will be unwilling at the present session, to attend to any subject which may be conveniently postponed. If the choice of electors is not perfected by the votes of the people, I have no doubt that the trust which remains to be executed by you will be discharged faithfully, and that your conduct will be governed by the single motive of love to your country.

In pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the 26th March last, the secretary of state has notified me, that the amendment proposed during the last session of Congress, to the constitution of the United States, has been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states. The letter which contains this notification is filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, and a transcript of it will be delivered to the electors who are or may be chosen on the part of this state.

The Quarter Master General informs me, that in the late violent storm, two buildings on Hospital Island, the property of the commonwealth, were blown down; and that he thinks it highly necessary that others should be erected in their place as soon as may be. The appropriation made for his department for the present year, he supposes will be sufficient to defray the expence; but he doubts the propriety of his setting up new buildings, unless authorised by particular direction.

I have nothing further to communicate to you, Gentlemen, which calls for the immediate notice of the Legislature. But if in your opinion, any business of importance would suffer by a delay until the winter session, I shall cheerfully attend to whatever you may now propose, and co-operate with you in such measures as the public good may require.

CALEB STRONG.

November 16, 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

From Washington.

"Friday, November 23.

"In the house of representatives this day, the committee to whom was reported that part of the president's message which relates to the unauthorised arming of merchant ships, asked leave to report by bill, which being granted, a bill entitled "an act regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels," was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole house for Monday next. This bill enacts that no armed merchant vessel, or having on board materials with which they could arm at sea, shall be permitted to clear out from the ports of the United States, until bonds and securities are given that they will not commit any depredation or violence on vessels belonging to nations with whom we are at amity. An exception is made in favor of vessels bound to the Mediterranean or beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Vessels of this description, are restrained under similar

penalty, from committing depredations on the vessels, &c. of nations at peace with us.

"The Speaker of the house was ordered to inform the executive of New-York, that in consequence of Doctor Mitchill's acceptance of his appointment to the senate, his seat in the lower house had become vacant.

"IN SENATE.

"Nothing was done this day. After waiting with some impatience until after twelve o'clock, (the members all this time engaged in writing, conversation, or *something else*) the vice president at length made his appearance. He immediately mounted the chair, and had hardly taken his position, when it was moved to adjourn. He put the question, which being carried, he adjourned the senate until Monday, and instantly retired from the room, without a single interchange with any of the members of the ordinary acts of civility or respect.

"I am informed that Mr. Burr has dined with the president, and was a few evenings since one of a mixed party at Mr. Madison's.

"Although congress, in their constituted form, have not yet done any business, it is well understood here, that the members in the ministerial interest, have not been inactive in sounding the dispositions and wishes of the representatives, on the leading objects of the session.—It is confidently stated, that strong fears are entertained by this party as to the result of the meditated trial of Judge Chase. Persons well informed on this subject, affirm, that the impeachment if not relinquished will eventually fail of its purpose.

"The building of the south wing of the Capitol is in great forwardness, and will most probably be in a state of readiness for the accommodation of congress at the next session.—It is built with much strength and care.

"Mr. Thuriot, minister from France, had an audience with the president this morning."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, December 1st, 1804.

A. ROBERT Ainsworth, Henry Archibald, Fr's. Abraham.

B. David Bowdon, William Brockenbrough, J. D. Blair, Catharine Bowers, Joshua Brotherhood, Jessee Boles, Ely Bennett, Adam Black, Cunningham Burton, Lewis Burwell, Samuel P. Braddick, 2; Alexander Brenan, Jonathan Brown, Miss Maria Branch, Samuel Bryan, Mrs. Sarah Bingley, 2; Jeremiah Burton.

C. William Crockett, John Cock, Walter Crenshaw, James Cowling, Nathaniel V. Clopton, Jonas Crane, Adam Craig, William Coleman, The Hon. Paul Carrington, jr. Reuben Crouch, J. C. Carter, Abraham Cowley, John Caulfield, R. Cantor.

D. A. Dunscomb, William Dunn, 2; John Decker, William Dabney, Charles Dabney, Jas. Daw, Wm. Dandridge, Mrs Jane Dunn, Lewis Deboyns.

F. Wm. Fuqua, Thomas Freeman, John Fox, honorable Wm. Fleming, James Fields, Mr. Folly.

G. Miss Elizabeth Graves, Stafford Gibbs, John Green, Mrs Ann Goodwin, Esther Gunn, Colonel Goodal, Roger Gregory, Mrs Goodall.

H. Mrs Nancy Harris, Nathaniel Holman, Thomas D. Harris, Sukey Hawkins, Hannah Hawkins, Samuel Hinton, Peter Heaffer, James Hopkins, Mrs Caroline M. Harris, Thomas Harris. jun. Dr Francis Harris, James Hayes, David Habbot, Mr Harris.

L. John Lochard, George Leiper, Wiltshire Lewis, James Littlepage, David Logan.

M. Martin Mimms, 2; John M'Kight, William Marshall, 3; Robert M'Crea, Theodore S. Marion, James M'Farlane, James M. Moore, William M'Kechnie, Brice Martin, Charles M'Callister, Mrs Mary M'Night.

N. Richard Narmore, George Newton, William Nettles.

O. Thomas Oliver, William Oden, John L. O'Neal, Hiron L. Opie, 2.

P. Mrs Sally Parry, Hon. Richard Parker.

Q. Capt. Quarrier, 2;

R. Capt. John Ryall, Lewis Rushel, Richard B. Randolph.

S. Martin Smith, John Sandidge, James Shiphard, Thomas Staunton, William Sanderson, Nathaniel Staples, Capt. James Shields, Samuel Scherer, Benjamin Sheppard, Lyne Shackleford, William W. Seaton, Joseph M. Street.

T. Peter Tinner, Daniel Tebbs, 3; Edwin C. Toney.

W. Tarpley White, Benjamin Watkins, Hugh White Henry Weidemieyer, Joseph H. Woodson, Samuel Weaks, George West, Jacob Wheaton, William Webster, Basil Wood, William Wirt, John B. Walton, Samuel White, George Winston.

Y. Walter Yancey.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

STORE OF

IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

By FRANCIS FOLLET,

(FROM NEW-YORK)

Between Messrs. Bohn and Hubner's and Mr. Charles Spencer's, Main-street, Richmond,

Where he offers for Sale an Assortment of

GOLD, gilt, silver, plated, japan'd and cutlery Ware; gold and silver Watches; Watch Materials; ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books; Glove Ties; elastic Garters and Girdles; coral, wax and glass Beads; ivory, bone and wood Chessmen; Backgammon Tables; Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks; Flutes, Fifes, Guns, Gun Locks, Pistols, Swords, Sword Belts, Sword Knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Sportsmen's Bags and Knives, and common and agate Flints; Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razors, Hones and Straps; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Curling Tongs; Powder Bags and Puffs; Violet and Shaving Soap; Pomatum; Tooth Powder and Essences; gentlemen's Mahogany dressing Cases and travelling Desks; Reeve's Colours for drawing and painting of different sizes; hair, lead and slate Pencils; Slates; Ink Powder; Wafers; Quills; Paper Folders; Counting-House Seals; Ink Stands; ivory, horn and tortoise shell Combs; ladies' ornamented tortoise shell dress Combs; Sleeve Buttons; Jews Harps; Fish Hooks; Pins and Needles; elastic and common Knitting Needles; Tambour Needles and Cases; Thimbles; Spectacles and Cases; surveyors' Compasses and Chains, and mathematical Instruments, in cases; Pocket Compass Dials; glass Globe Lamps for halls; elegant brass And-Irons, and Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; Coal Scoups; Bellowses; Smoothing Irons; Grid Irons; copper and iron Chafing Dishes; soft and hard Waffle Irons; post and box Coffee Mills; iron and brass Candlesticks; Key Rings; Cork Screws; Cloak Pins; floor, hearth, scrubbing, white-wash, cloaths, tooth and shoe Brushes; Britannia metal table and tea Spoons; Britannia metal Tea Pots; Frying Pans; Pots and Kettles; Fire Grates; Mill Saws; Hand and Pannel Saws; Turkey Oil Stones; Gimblets; Shoemaker's Tools; Brick Trowels; Shovels and Spades; Locks; Hinges; Screws; Nails;—Tacks—

With a great variety of similar ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; men's fine and coarse shoes and Boottees; hair and leather Trunks; Fancy and Windsor Chairs; Earthen Ware, in crates, assorted; Spanish Flotant Indigo; Patent Blue; Powder and Shot.

Richmond, December 1, 1804. 1aw4w

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	31s6 to 33s cash.
Wheat,	9s6 to 10s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	60s do.
do. Fine	55s6 do.
Corn,	24s do.
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l to 36l do.
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

DEATH!

Departed this life on Sunday night last, Mrs. MARTHA BANKS, the amiable consort of Henry Banks, esq. of this city, attorney at law.

The President of the United States has appointed Wm. Brown, late of the city of Philadelphia, to be Collector of the port of New-Orleans, in the room of Brown Trieste, esq. deceased.

James Monroe, esq. has been nominated and appointed, the minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. The object of this appointment, it is presumed, is, to bring the pending negociations between the two governments to a speedy termination.—*Alex. pa.*

Captain Hiller, of the Antelope, (arrived at New York, informs, that when he left Lisbon, the American frigate Essex, captain Barron, had arrived there, and had been put under quarantine. Two Moorish ships were lying in the Tagus, one of them was of 36 guns, the other 18—they were badly manned, and were taken in a supply of provisions and stores. As their designs were not known, the Essex was to remain there to watch their motions.

New Jersey Legislature.

The proposition from Massachusetts, for amending the constitution, was, on the 13th inst. rejected in the house of assembly of New Jersey, 25 to 14. It was sent up on the same day to the council, where it had a first and second reading. The bill to incorporate the Trenton and New-Brunswick turnpike company had passed both houses. The bill for a turnpike from Elizabeth-town to Rahway, was laid over till the next session. That from Powles Hook to Hackensack river, has had a second reading in the lower house, and was committed to a select committee. It is supposed an adjournment will take some time next week.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,

Begun and holden at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the third day of December, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight hundred and Four, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-ninth:

On which day, being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly, such of the members of the House of Delegates as appeared, having taken the oaths prescribed by law, took their seats in the House, and a majority of the whole number being present;

Ordered, That James Pleasants, jun. be appointed Clerk to this House.

Mr. Johnston, one of the delegates from the county of Prince Edward, reminded the House of the necessity of proceeding to the choice of a Speaker, and recommended Hugh Holmes, Esq. one of the delegates from the county of Frederic, as a person well qualified to discharge the duties of that office—and was seconded in the nomination by Mr Barbour, one of the delegates from the county of Orange, whereupon

Resolved unanimously, that the said Hugh Holmes Esq. be appointed Speaker to this House; who being conducted to the chair, made his acknowledgements to the House for the honor conferred upon him.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry Moss be appointed Serjeant at Arms to this House.

Ordered, That William Drinkard sen'r. William Drinkard jun'r. and Edward Clarke be appointed Door Keepers to this House.

The House then proceeded by Ballot to the choice of a fourth Deep Keeper—and on counting the ballots, a majority of the whole number was found in favour of Furnea Southall.

Ordered, That they severally give their attendance.

A motion was made that the House come to the following resolution:—

Resolved, That any application of public money as a compensation to a chaplain of the House, is illegal; in as much as it contravenes the second section of the act, "Establishing religious freedom," and one other act of Assembly passed the 24th day of January 1799, explanatory of the said recited act.

Ordered, That the said resolution do lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from his excellency the Governor, enclosing sundry documents for the information of the General Assembly.

Ordered, That the said letter, with its enclosures do lie on the table.

On motion: *Resolved*, That this house will to-morrow, by joint ballot with the Senate, proceed to the election of two Senators to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Wilson C. Nicholas and Abraham B. Venable.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the said resolutions to the Senate for their concurrence.

Resolved, That when this house adjourn to-day, it will adjourn till to-morrow 12 o'clock.

And then the house adjourned till to-morrow 12 o'clock.

IN SENATE.—A quorum was formed, and Creed Taylor, Esq. appointed Speaker.

(Enquirer,)

By the Ship Perseverance, Captain Dickson, from Ireland, arrived at Norfolk.

CORK, September 17.

By Dutch papers which have been received, we learn that Bonaparte had quitted Aix-la-Chapelle, generally surmised that he should post one his journey to Mentz, Strasburgh, and the other cities in the eastern departments of France, to a future period. The foreign ministers whom he had collected together at Aix la-Chapelle, have returned to Paris. If they had been assembled in that city for the purpose of transacting any business of importance, the dispatch with which it was concluded, must be considered as extraordinary. We are, however, disposed to ascribe the meeting to the vanity of the new emperor, which seeks with avidity every species of gratification, and which induced him to enjoy that of having a long list of Ambassadors in his suite.

Little has transpired since our last, respecting the political relations of Spain with Great-Britain. Our readers will perceive that the former is suffering the united pressure of famine, disease and dissention.—Considerable quantities of specie have, however, lately arrived in her ports from her dominions in the new world. The safe arrival of her treasure, together with the machinations of an artful an insidious foe, has infused a portion of martial vigour into the court of Madrid. The French emissaries have, we are told, insinuated that it is derogatory to the honor of Spain to suffer the ports of Corunna and Ferrol to be blockaded by British squadrons; although they are obviously intended solely for the purpose of preventing the escape of the enemy's ships from these ports; and it cannot admit any doubt that if it be lawful for one party to take refuge in the harbours of Spain, it must be equally lawful for the other to watch them. The court of Madrid, influenced by these suggestions, has, we are informed, given orders that ships should be fitted with which the squadrons at Ferrol and Corunna are to be reinforced; and the combined fleets are to force a passage through the British fleets. If, on the other hand, the English admirals refuse to admit the Spanish ships into these harbours, such a refusal will be considered tantamount to a declaration of war. This resolution has been notified, in due form, to the cabinet of St. James's which has, therefore, been enabled to take the necessary precaution.

As we are ventured to conjecture in our last, the return of Mr. Frere, from Madrid, does not indicate an immediate rupture between us and Spain, but originated in a personal objection in that minister, to retain his diplomatic situation in that country. Mr. Frere, ever since the manner in which he was treated by the Prince of Peace, respecting the libels published on him in the Moniteur, and which were attributed to the Prince, has expressed a wish to be recalled. We have been informed that the hon. Wellesly Poole, brother to the Marquis Wellesly, has been succeed Mr. Frere as ambassador at the court of Madrid, and that he is already making arrangements for his departure.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 26.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter received by the Clerk.

Salem, (Mass.) U. S. A. 16th Nov. 1804.

SIR,

I have received with every sentiment of gratitude, the notice of the late appointment as Chaplain to the House of Representatives at Washington: the highest sense of the honor done me, and the most sincere affection to the administration of government in the United States urge my acceptance, but the nature of my habits and my present employments and engagements oblige me to ask that I may be permitted to continue my services to my country in the sincere duties which belong to my present situation, while I shall never forget the testimony of public favor, and never refuse to my country my best endeavours for its freedom and happiness.

I am with due respect,
Your devoted servant,
WILLIAM BENTLEY.

John Beckley, Esq.
Clerk's Office of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The petition of Benjamin Enmons as agent of sixty associates in Vermont, praying for a grant of land in Louisiana, for settlement, which was postponed at the last session, was called up.

Mr. Elliot moved its reference to a select committee.

Mr. Nicholson thought it ought to go to the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to the amelioration of the government of Louisiana, and asked if such a motion would be in order?

The Speaker said that both committees must be considered as *select ones*, and Mr. Elliot insisting on his motion, it was put and carried by a great majority, and a committee of seven appointed, viz.

Messrs. Elliot, Clopton, Whitehill, Hastings, Paimer, Winston, and Butler.

Mr. Elliot presented the petition of Timothy Phelps, of Marlboro' in the state of Vermont, stating—that he was commissioned by the government of New-York in 1782, as sheriff of the county of Cumberland in said state, now a part of Vermont, that while exercising the duties of that station, he was attacked and arrested under the assumed authority of Vermont, his personal property plundered, his real estate confiscated, and himself banished and forbidden to return on pain of death. That a statement of his wrongs and situation was made to Congress, convened at Philadelphia, in December, 1782, which body, after recognising his case and that of others similarly circumstanced, passed resolutions, requiring full and ample restitution to be made to the sufferers, and that they should not be molested on their return, and pledging the faith of the U. S. that effectual measures should be taken to enforce a compliance with those resolutions.

That, with these resolutions in his hand, the petitioner did return, and that the persons thus exercising the authority of Vermont, did not only disregard him, but imprisoned him for the space of five months, which added the loss of health to all his other sufferings; and submitting the justice of his claim for renumeration, to "the representatives of a great, free, and prosperous Republic."

Referred to the committee of Claims.

Several petitions from Alexandria were read against Congress making any alteration in their charter at present.

Referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

The petition of George Ball, a lieutenant in the twelfth Pennsylvania regiment, who was wounded in 1777, and has never been cured and in the opinion of competent judges never will; praying relief.

Referred to the committee of Claims.

A message from the president informing that he had approved and signed the act making further appropriation for carrying into effect the British convention. A message from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the joint resolve in relation to captain Decatur, officers and crew.

The bill declaring the assent of Congress to the act of North-Carolina, respecting lands in Tennessee went through the committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction, went to the committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair.

The first section authorises the president and other proper officers to call in the aid of the militia, regular troops or armed vessels to execute civil process upon offenders who take refuge on board foreign armed vessels.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, any commanding officer refusing to obey a requisition to this effect was subjected to a fine not exceeding 5000 dollars.

Mr. R. Griswold observing in the latter part of the first section the words "and if death ensues on either side those who are concerned in support of the civil authority shall be justified, and those engaged in resisting shall be punished as in cases of homicide committed in resisting a civil officer," wished to know what the punishment should be, as he did not recollect that congress had heretofore ever made any law on this point, or perhaps it was intended to be punished under the state laws where the cases should arise; in the latter mode the punishment would not be equal, for some states punished this offence with more severity, others more mildly. As this was a penal law, he thought that great precision was expedient, so as to leave as little latitude as possible for construction.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that homicide committed in resisting a civil officer did not stand in their statute book; but the law of 1789, defining fines and punishments in the exclusive territory of the United States, its forts and arsenals, made provision for punishing man-slaughter; he would agree to strike out the first and insert the last, and then the punishment would be uniform for crimes of the same species, viz—three years imprisonment and 1000 dollars fine.

Mr. Nelson was sorry to differ from his colleague (Mr. N.) on that point, but he could not view the trifling punishment of fine and imprisonment anywise adequate to the crime. Shall the murder of your officer in the execution of the duties of his office be commuted for fine and imprisonment? You fine your militia officer 5000 dollars for not going upon this service, and the man who kills him in resisting your process is fined 1000 dollars and imprisoned for three years. I should certainly recommend something more commensurate to the offence.

Mr. Nicholson remarked, that homicide happening in resisting a civil officer was not considered in the bill as murder: of course the punishment of death was not the proper one, whether three years imprisonment and 1000 dollars fine was exactly what the punishment ought to be, he would not undertake to say. That however is the punishment to be inflicted on our own citizens upon the commission of man-slaughter. But gentlemen should remember that fine and imprisonment is not the only punishment to which such criminals would be liable—upon their arrest they are delivered over to be dealt with according to law. He should have had no objection to let the punishment remain as it stood under the several states, but that he considered they were in a considerable degree unequal. The punishment in Maryland was different from that in New-York he believed, but he was certain that it was milder in Pennsylvania. The punishment by death might defeat the object of justice; it being more than the offence deserved, juries would be inclined to mercy and acquit the criminal, in order to avoid taking his life upon their consciences. Liberty being one of the most desirable things on earth, tends in some degree to justify, and if not to justify at least diminish the offence, as flowing from the principle of self-defence.

(To be continued.)

NEIL M'COULL,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of *DRY GOODS*. ep

Richmond, 12th Nov 1804.

SUWARROW BOOT-LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, *a handsome assortment of*

CALF, SEAL, and CORDOVAN, MOROCCO LEGS,

At the subscriber's Suwarrow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York.

[ep2m] JOHN GRAINGER.

Wm. COWAN,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

(ONE DOOR BELOW THE EAGLE TAVERN)

REPAIRS Watches and Clocks, of every description, at the shortest notice. W. C. returns his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of past favors.

N. B. He has for sale a few good WATCHES, with a variety of CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, &c.

December 3d, 1804. eptf

NOTICE.

THE members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their Annual General Meeting, to be held, agreeable to their constitution, on the first Monday of next January, being the seventh day of the said month, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, by ten o'clock A. M.

Those who do not attend in person, or by proxy, duly authorised, will be represented, agreeable to law, by the delegate of the county or the senator of the district wherein such member resides.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent M. A. S.

☞ The printers of this state are requested to insert the above once in their respective newspapers as soon as possible.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER;

A person well recommended will meet with encouragement on application to the subscriber.

MARY BYRD.

Westover, Charles City county, November 29th, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inftruments of the above defcription, on the neweft and moft approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not fuperior, to any imported, and on more reafonable terms.

Mufical Inftruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ftreet, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in **Richmond**, the 5th day of October, 1804.

Between

William Fenwick, furviving partner of Heathcote and Fenwick, *Plaintiff,*

And

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late sheriff of Culpeper county, *Defendants.*

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, Mary Rice, Joseph Slaughter and Joseph Strother, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four—upon the motion of the plaintiff by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed as to those defendants, and direct one of the commissioners to state and report, whether the defendant Nalle, has acquired any, and what title to the lands in the proceedings mentioned by virtue of the sale made thereof, by the sheriff of Culpeper county for taxes, or by any subsequent conveyances, stating specially any matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

6w

Commissioner's Office, Richmond, Oct. 23.

THE parties are hereby notified, that I have appointed the first day of March next ensuing, the date hereof, (being the first day of March, eighteen hundred and five) to carry into effect the annexed Order of the Court; on that day, therefore, they are required to give their attendance in my office, in this city, prepared to enable me, (from the evidence to be exhibited by them) to make the report directed.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN

Clara Horton, Plaintiff,

AND

Elijah Horton, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 3d day of October, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Robinson, Plaintiff,

AND

Thomas Bullett and Thomas Harrison, executors of Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, who was heir at law of Thomas Bullett, deceased, Helen Bullett and the said Thomas Bullett, Alexander Scott Bullett, devisees of the said Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Scott Bullet not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG: DAVIS,

For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE *VIRGINIA CONVENTION*, ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often mercetary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

Art. 1. THE capital of the company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and the same shall be invested in three millions eight hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy square feet of ground in the city of Washington, including privilege of alleys; to consist of the lots, a particular list of which is hereunto annexed, and which their owners have covenanted shall be conveyed by sufficient deeds of general warrantee, and free from all incumbrances, unto David Peter and James Morfell, Esqs. of the district of Columbia, and to the survivor of them, and to the executors and administrators of such survivor, to be held by them in trust until disposed of as hereafter directed, for the use and benefit of the company. The titles of every proprietor are to be investigated and approved of by John T. Mason and Philip B. Key, Esqs. before passing the deeds.

Art. 2. Every subscriber may, at the time of subscribing, or at any time before the first day of July, in the year 1805, nominate a person or persons with whose life or lives the shares taken by him shall be commensurate; and any person desirous of making provision beyond the reach of common accident, for persons of tender age, may subscribe in the names of such persons. Subscriptions may be also made by proxy. But, until the nomination shall be made as aforesaid, the existence of the shares shall depend upon the lives of the persons in whose names they shall have been subscribed. All nominations on which the shares are to depend, must include a description of the age and place of residence of the persons nominated; and nominations not made at the time of subscribing may be sent to the directors, who shall be first elected to manage the concerns of the company, any time before the first day of July, as aforesaid.

Art 3 Upon the death of any person with whose life a share or shares shall have been made commensurate, such share or shares shall thereupon be extinct; and all the interest of the owner thereof, in the property of the company, dependent upon such shares, shall cease and determine, and the same shall become the property of the owners of the surviving shares, meaning the shares dependent upon the lives of persons continuing to survive.

Art. 4. The affairs of the company shall be managed under the superintendance and direction of five directors, who shall be stockholders, to be chosen in each year by ballot, by the stockholders attending in person or by proxy, each to have as many votes as shares. The first election shall be held at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington on the first Monday in February, 1805, under the direction of Robert Brent, John P. Van Ness, David Peter, Walter S. Chandler, and John Davidson, Esquires, or any two of them; and each succeeding election shall be held on the first Monday in every January thereafter, under the superintendance of at least two of the directors for the year preceding; at such place in the said city as they shall appoint, giving due notice thereof in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington.

Art. 5. The directors shall have full power to sell in fee simple, or to lease on ground rent, renewable forever, the property belonging to the company; and to manage all the other concerns of the company; but they shall not dispose of more than one fifth part of the lots in any one year prior to the year 1810; nor sell the same at less than 25 per cent. advance on the original cost, nor shall they lease them at a less rate than twelve and an half cents per front foot, for every cent cost to the company per square foot; but though the limits are thus fixed, below which the property cannot be disposed of, it is not meant that it is to be sold as fast as these rates can be obtained; on the contrary, the directors are at all times to exercise a sound discretion for the best interests of the company; and to keep in view the certainty of rise in the value of the property, from the increasing population of the city.

Art. 6. All money arising from the sales of lots, shall be invested in the stock of the United States in the name of the company; the interest arising from which, as well as all money arising from ground rents, shall also be invested in like stock, until the last day of December, in the year 1807, after which, all interest arising from stock, or sales of lots on time; and all monies arising from ground rents, and all other profits, shall be divided semi-annually on the fifteenth day of January, and the fifteenth day of July in each year among all the share owners, in proportion to the interest of each, whose shares existed by the continuance of the lives with which they were made commensurate, on the first day of that year.

Art. 7. The dividends shall be paid at the office of the company in Washington, to the owners of the shares in person, to their power of attorney, or to their written order; but before any dividend shall be paid, satisfaction must be afforded to the directors, for the time being, that the person on whose life the shares in question depend was living on the first day of January in that year.

Art. 8. In cases where the dividends are not claimed for six months after the same shall become due, and there is reason to doubt whether the person on whose life the shares depend on which such dividends arise, continues to survive, the directors shall invest such dividends in stock of the United States, as if the same belonged to the capital of the company; but if the same shall thereafter be rightfully claimed, payment shall be made therefor out of any funds of the company not invested in stock.

Art. 9. The shares shall be transferable, and all transfers shall be made on the books of the company, by the owners in person, or by power of attorney, according to the form used for transferring stock of the United States. But in cases where certificates have been issued by the directors to the owner of the shares, such certificate must be returned, and cancelled, before a transfer of the shares expressed therein shall be made.

Art. 10. Every record of a transfer of shares, and every certificate issued for shares, shall designate the lives on which such shares depend.

Art. 11. No change can be made of the person or persons on whose life or lives the shares shall depend. The life first nominated must forever remain the life on which the existence of the share shall depend.

Art. 12. The directors shall cause proper books to be kept of all their proceedings, accessible at all times to the stockholders; and shall particularly cause to be carefully recorded, the nomination of the lives on which the shares depend, and also the deaths of such persons when the same shall be clearly ascertained; and may transfer from time to time, the active duties of their trust, to one of their own body, or to any other agent, and may make to such agent a reasonable compensation for his services, but the directors themselves shall receive no compensation, unless it be in the case of a director who may be the agent as aforesaid.

Art. 13. On the first Monday in January, in the year 1808, the Washington Tontine Company shall be dissolved, and the whole stock of the company, in whatever consisting, shall thereupon be divided among all the owners of the then existing shares, and in proportion to the number held by each.

We the subscribers, approving of the plan of the WASHINGTON TONTINE, and agreeing to each and the whole of the preceding articles, do each of us agree to become members thereof, for the number of shares annexed to our respective names.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books for receiving Subscriptions to the WASHINGTON TONTINE, according to the Constitution and Articles above, will be opened at the Bank of Virginia on the first day of December next, and continue open until the 12th of that month, unless the sum allotted for this city be sooner subscribed.

ABR'M. B. VENABLE.
JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, Nov. 17, 1804.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

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Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiftered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and mauld plates; cast railing of every pattern, plow shares & plow boards; cast coach, phaeton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; faith and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w&m

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above

BLOCK & JUDAH,

Have received a General Assortment of *FALL & WINTER* GOODS;

WHICH they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash or produce.

Among which are—

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Swansdowns and Toilinets,
Fancy Cord and Velvets,
Coatings; Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hose,
Silk, kid and cotton Gloves,
Bandanna and Romal Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Nov. 19, 1804.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4 ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 12w6m.

The Subscribers have for Sale,

GERMAN Osnaburgs, by the bale or piece,
Liverpool Table China, in setts, for families,
London Particular Madeira, and } *Wines, by the pipe.*
London Particular Teneriffe }

PICKETT, POLLARD & JOHNSTON.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Jordan, in order to secure and pay to Brown, Rives & Co. the sum of 575l. 3s 6d. with legal interest thereon, from the 17th July, 1801,

WILL certainly be sold, for ready money, at the dwelling house of said Jordan, on Friday, the 21st of December next, the *TRACT OF LAND*, whereon he now lives—containing, by estimation, 666 1-2 acres ——This sale well merits the attention of the moneyed part of the community; it being a valuable tract, lying on James River, in the county of Albemarle, about two miles below the mouth of Rock Fish.

JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM, Trustee.

November 12th, 1804. ep4w

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the second instalment on their shares will become due on Friday, the 7th of December; when payment must be made at the Bank.

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

Richmond, 12th November, 1804. tD7

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB WHEATON, deceased, are desired to bring them forward immediately; and all those indebted to the said decedent, are requested to make payment, without delay, to

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, Nov. 13, 1804.

DANCING.

MR. *James Warrell* respectfully acquaints his friends and patrons, that his Dancing Academy will open on Thursday, the 7th of December, at the house at present occupied by Mr. Jones, as the loan office, nearly opposite the Swan Tavern, on Shocker Hill.

Nov. 17.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF *FALL & WINTER* GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

Blank Bonds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.